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Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung shook hands with His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who paid an official visit to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, together with his wife, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 4 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

During their stay until June 11, talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Didier Ratsiraka three times including two face-to-face talks in a friendly atmosphere.

During the visit they inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province.

Meanwhile agreements on cooperation in fields of economy, science, technology, culture and trade, and a joint communique were signed between the two Governments.

Following is a digest of the KCNA reports on their eight-day visit.

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His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on June 4 by special plane to pay a state visit to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife came out to the airport and warmly met His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage.

The streets of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and the airport were beautifully decorated in welcome of the goodwill envoy of the Malagasy people.

Comrade Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and other cadres were present at the airport.

Also present there were diplomatic envoys of various countries in our country.

At 11:30 in the morning, a special plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Malagasy people touched down at Pyongyang Airport.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka alighting from the plane and warmly hugged him.

A grand function took place at the airport in welcome of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka.

The national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and our country were played and a 21 gun salute was fired.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife on June 4 paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion, His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka presented a gift of best wishes to the great leader.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on June 4 in honour of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet. (See below)

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka spoke next. (See below)

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife and their entourage inspected the Exhibition Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea on the afternoon of June 5.

Earlier, His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage visited the Pyongyang Metro.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on June 5 paid a return call on His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks were held on June 5 in Pyongyang between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Ho Dam, personages concerned So Gwan Hi, Kim Gyong Ryon, Chong Song Nam and Chon Myong Su, and Chang Il Man, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Present on the Malagasy side were Sambason Gilbert, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; Rakotoarijaona Desire, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; Bemananjara Jean, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rakotovao Ratsiharonna, Minister of Finance and Plan; Rajaonah Pierre, Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform; Seraphin Jean Jacques, Minister of Health; Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country; Solofoson Georges, Director of the Presidential Office; and Koto Robert, Commisar of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

At the talks views were exchanged on further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar and on a number of international questions of common concern and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The revolutionar opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of June 5 in welcome of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife.

Face-to-Face Talks

Face-to-face talks were held in Pyongyang on June 6 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Views were exchanged on a number of questions of common concern.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife hosted on June 6 a luncheon in honour of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife hosted on June 6 a dinner in honour of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka, watched the mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Great Juche" at the Moranbong Stadium on June 7.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife saw an acrobatic performance at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre on the evening of June 7.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife and their entourage visited units of the Korean People's Army on June 8.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife and their entourage looked around the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on June 8.

The North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on June 8

(Continued on page 2)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Your Excellency esteemed President Mr. Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka,

Esteemed guests from Madagascar,

Comrades and friends,

I am very happy today to meet again after a long interval and be seated here together with Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and our close friend, and madame. You are warmly welcomed.

The name of Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka is already widely known to our people through Your Excellency's visit to our country four years ago.

It gives us special pleasure to greet you again in our Pyongyang this time as President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Since Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka assumed office as Head of State of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar as a result of the deep trust of the Malagasy people, fundamental changes have taken place in the Malagasy revolution and the life of the Malagasy people.

The Malagasy people are a valiant people who were the first to raise the flames of the national liberation struggle in the Indian Ocean off Africa after the Second World War.

After the independence of their country, too, they waged a dynamic struggle against the reactionary rule and are now marching towards socialism under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader.

The charter of socialist revolution and the new constitution adopted towards the end of last year in Madagascar are excellent documents which brightly illumine the future of the Malagasy people.

In accordance with these documents which reflect the aspirations of the Malagasy people for sovereignty, independence and socialism, the Malagasy Government is enforcing a number of progressive reforms and the appearance of Madagascar is changing radically every day.

The Malagasy Government is taking resolute measures to do away with all forms of shackling foreign relations persistent even after independence and fighting determinedly against imperialism, colonialism and racism on the principle of non-alignment.

We warmly congratulate the revolutionary transformations taking place in Madagascar as a common victory for the new-emerging forces and actively support the just struggle of the Malagasy people to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Developments in Madagascar eloquently show that an increasing number of countries in the third world will advance towards socialism.

The Korean and Malagasy peoples are far away from each other, separated by continents and oceans, but they are interlinked by strong ties of friendship because of their common plights in the past and the common goals of their present struggles.

Your Excellency Mr. President has played the excellent role of pioneer in hewing out the road of beautiful friendship between our two countries.

It was Your Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka who visited our country yourself and signed a historic document on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Madagascar; since your assumption of office as head of state the friendly feelings between the two peoples have been growing deeper and deeper.

The Charter of Malagasy Socialist Revolution includes an explicit stipulation on the development of friendly relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Basing itself on the steadfast principled stand of independence against imperialism, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar endeavoured for our country's affiliation with the non-aligned movement and conducted vigorous activities again at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly as one of the co-sponsors of the resolution of our side.

Moreover, as regards the letter addressed last March by the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, Your Excellency Mr. President personally sent us a message of solidarity, fully supporting that letter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my profound thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President, the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Government and people of Madagascar for actively supporting and encouraging the just policy of our Party and Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and our people's revolutionary cause.

The friendship formed between our two peoples is a true friendship between the comrades-in-arms who are on the same side of the barricade against imperialism and colonialism; and it is flowering and developing as the days go by.

We are sure that this visit of Your Excellency Mr. President to our country will be a momentous event which will add another brilliant page to the annals of fraternal friendship between our two peoples.

Your Excellency Mr. President,

You are visiting our country with the historic 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries ahead, so your visit assumes a greater importance.

The present situation shows that it is quite necessary for the heads of non-aligned states to meet with each other before the summit conference to discuss matters of common concern and arrive at unanimity of views.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force which reflects the trends of the development of our times in which imperialism is declining to fall and many countries of the world are following the road to independence.

The non-aligned movement gives a strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces against all forms of aggression and interference and for the establishment of new international relations based on complete equality and independence.

Imperialist powers are so alarmed and scared at this that they are working to undermine the non-aligned movement at all costs.

In an attempt to keep newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America under their control, the imperialists have long been committing all acts of aggression and interference—direct armed intervention and war by proxy through their agents, subversive activity and sabotage, economic and cultural infiltration, threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception, bribery and so on.

Of late, the imperialists, taking advantage of some problems existing among the countries of the new-emerging forces which are the legacies of the time of colonial rule, are more stubbornly manoeuvring to drive wedges and sow discords among these countries to divide and set them at variance.

The imperialists and colonialists are seeking to fish in troubled waters by pitting the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned nations against each other, and they are hatching plots to disrupt and disorganize the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries from within.

We consider that the non-aligned countries must increase their vigilance against the cunning subversive and divisive activities of the imperialists and must unite more firmly than ever before to smash their plots at every step.

To achieve unity, it is imperative that the non-aligned countries should organically combine their own interests with the general interests of the non-aligned movement and join efforts for the attainment of the common objectives of this movement.

When we are united, we will win; when we are disunited, we will be defeated one by one.

All the formerly oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America should not only uphold their sovereignty and independence and unite politically but also closely work together in the economic and technological spheres.

Nobody should be deceived by or involved in the imperialists' manoeuvres for alienation and division and the problems among the non-aligned countries, which are the legacies of the time of imperialist colonial rule, must be settled through negotiation on the principle of unity.

Thus, we should make the forthcoming Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries a conference of great unity which will check and frustrate the divisive activities of the imperialists and become a new milestone in the advancement of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people will continue to fight staunchly to build a new world free from imperialism and colonialism and clear of aggression and plunder, in unity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries, with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who advocate independence, with the progressive countries in Europe and all peoples of the world.

Guests from Madagascar,

Your current visit to our country is a great auspicious event for our people.

At this place overflowing with friendly feelings, I hope your visit to our country will bear fine fruits, and would like to propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Malagasy people,

To the prosperity and progress of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar,

To the unity of the world's people who advocate independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Mr. Didier Ratsiraka and Madame Celine Ratsiraka,

To the health of the guests from Madagascar,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from various countries and madames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President DIDIER RATSIRAKA

At Banquet

Mr. President,

Please assure yourself that the kind speech you have just made to us, which expresses the noble and generous sentiments, comes straight to our heart and, through us, directly to the heart of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Therefore, it will not surprise you that if I say my first word to you very sincerely in the name of the Malagasy people and revolution and in my own name: Thank you!

Four years ago the Malagasy people after covering the path of long trials and vicissitudes of colonial oppression and neo-colonialist domination broke the chains which behind the appearance of sovereignty had kept them in the unbearable state of vassalage and alienation.

It was the beginning of the new era which enabled the Malagasy personality to recover liberty, re-discover its identity and open the way for a world without frontiers.

Charged in this epoch with the duty to guide reviving national diplomacy, we inaugurated foreign policy characterized in all respects by intransigence in respect for our independence and the abandonment of all the complexes against progressive principles.

Vigorously supported by the people on this new road, we had the privilege to count the Democratic People's Republic of Korea among the first countries we have visited.

We came here with enthusiasm at the thought of forging the relations of solid amity under the signboard of revolutionary internationalism with a courageous people and a country with efficacy and dynamism which have become a legend.

But, to our regret, we left here, leaving more real brothers than friends, but with the sentiment that nothing can break the bond which has taken its solid place in our common will.

First of all, to think and march jointly in the same direction. Then, to respect in all enterprises our mutual interests. Lastly, to make no cease in our leap till the exploitation of man by man, colonialism, imperialism, racial segregation, political domination by the minorities, territorial usurpation, tyranny of big powers in the international economic relations concede to the liberty of all peoples, real sovereignty of all countries, the rule of democracy of the majority and the equitable and stable international economic order.

Today we, with the great joy of bringing you the salute and message of militant fraternity of the Malagasy people with the immense joy of meeting you again, reaffirm at the first moment of this state visit that we are firmly standing on the side of the fraternal people and Government of Korea and reaffirm all the admiration we cherish to the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President, Comrade and friend Kim Il Sung.

We also say to you that we value the Juche idea because it reflects principles which in many respects have amazing similarity with our valuable revolutionary civilization and the basic contents of our national ideology.

Like you, we are convinced that the victory of our revolution depends essentially and above all on our own efforts and on the permanent consideration of our country's reality.

Like you, we do not believe in revolution by proxy: The people themselves, the entire people must carry out the revolution and become its master.

We have also chosen the principle of non-alignment to defend better the genuine national character of the revolution. Our country and people who adopt a decision with their autonomy will make better advancement when they have efforts and discipline which mobilize creative genius to give Malagasy solutions to Malagasy problems.

We have only entered the initial phase in our gigantic enterprise by having started just now the national democratic revolution, without which we cannot lead our country to socialism. We know well that this road is long and thorny, but there is no other way for us who are faced with the consequences of the regime of the harsh colonial exploitation which we had undergone, faced with the cruel injustice, ignorance and poverty left over by all the capitalist ignorance structures, faced with our task to liberate men, all men, and to build an independent economy which will serve to set up a new economic and social order.

The capitalist spirit with its system of egoism, inequity and cynical profit does not conform with Malagasy philosophy and spirit and will render more acute the conflicts and contradictions which we strive to eradicate precisely. If the sovereign Malagasy people, rising up unanimously, resolutely chose the road of socialism, with the pertinent knowledge that it has only landmarks of difficulties, it is because they were convinced of the necessity to build a society of justice, in equality and peace.

Recalling these several traits of our country, we would like to view our friendly visit in the context of the similarity and revolutionary internationalism that characterises our common struggle.

As a brother, as a comrade-in-arms, as a revolutionary, we pay tribute to the valiant Korean people who marched ahead, without any relaxation, waging an indomitable struggle to destroy the colonial ruler, drive away imperialist aggression, establish socialism and build a modern industrial state with a prosperous rural economy on the ruins of war.

Your tests and your success, your gait and your experiences, your spirit of independence and your proletarian internationalism rouse our deep admiration and they represent for us a guarantee for fruitful, enriching and exemplary relations.

It is, therefore, only too natural that I take this opportunity to praise the Madagascar-Korea cooperation which has never been contradicted in the different diplomatic theatres and which has assumed still more diverse aspects in the work of national reconstruction in which we are engaged.

The construction of the House of Youth in Tamatave at present is the first promising example.

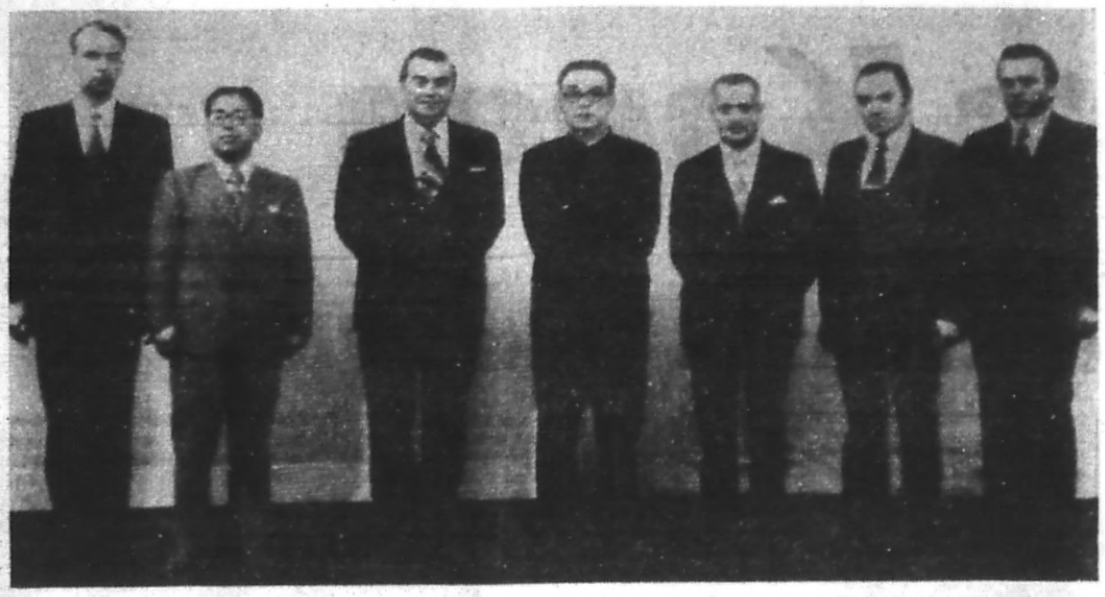
The expected dispatch of Korean bank experts will help us radically transform our bank system to place it entirely in the exclusive service of the people and socialist revolution.

More recently, you favourably responded to our request for the transformation of our structure of rural production into the socialist cooperative network conforming to the requirements, problems and realities of our country.

In rendering your aid, you have strictly respected our national independence. You have left us to supremely exercise our right of decision under all circumstances. You have never demanded any condition, notably political.

The excellent results obtained up to now by these methods of model cooperation and the efficacy of the cooperation which you

(Continued on page 2)



President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Czechoslovak Foreign Minister

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 3 received the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and his party.

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, was on hand.

Also present was Martin Macuch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to our country.

The great leader cordially received the guests and talked with them in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung received on June 3 the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.
(KCNA Radiophoto)

Korean Children's League Greets Its 30th Birthday

The entire 3 million members of the Children's League of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea greeted its 30th founding anniversary on June 6, as "kings" of the country.

On this occasion, a grand meeting of the national joint organization was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on June 5, with the participation of over 15,000 people.

The Korean Children's League was founded on June 6, 1946, by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. But it has long historic roots.

The fatherly leader organized the Saenal (new day) Juvenile Union, the first revolutionary organization of children, on Dec. 15, 1926 and later the Children's Corps.

In the days of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle (1932-1945) they grew up as staunch fighters.

During the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialism (1950-1953), members of the KCL organized "Children's Partisan Units" and "Children's Guard Units" in various parts of the country and waged a valiant struggle against the aggressors.

Today the KCL has grown into a detachment of young revolutionaries and a big children's revolutionary army, disciplined and vivacious, under the deep love and paternal solicitude of the fatherly leader.

Joint Information Released on Visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister to DPRK

A joint information on the visit of Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was released in Pyongyang on June 5.

The joint information said:

Upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between June 1 and 5, 1976.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and his entourage and had a friendly conversation with them during their stay in Korea.

Noting that talks were held between Comrade Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, during the latter's stay in Korea, the joint information continued:

At the talks that passed in a friendly and comradely atmosphere the Foreign Ministers of the two countries informed each other of their countries' present situation and exchanged views on further deepening and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on a series of questions of common concern and reached an identity of views on the questions discussed.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two fraternal socialist countries have developed on better terms since the visit of a Party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June, 1973, especially as a result of the talks Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, held with Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, at that time.

The Czechoslovak side congratulated the Korean people who under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea successfully carried out the socialist revolution and construction.

The Czechoslovak side denounced the imperialists' plot to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea and held that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the United States must disband the "U.N. Command," withdraw its forces from south Korea and agree to the conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly.

The Korean side congratulated the Czechoslovak people on their successes in consolidating and developing the revolutionary socialist gains and implementing the decisions of the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and wished them big successes in carrying out the decisions of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in their endeavours.

The Korean side expressed support to the efforts of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to guarantee peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Both sides evinced the resolve to strive harder to cement the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both sides manifested support to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and peoples of all other countries of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

In the name of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Foreign Minister Ho Dam to pay an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude. (KCNA)

News in Brief

June 1

* A Cuban Youth Football Team flew into Pyongyang under this year's plan for the exchange of sports teams between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.

* A military education delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Lieutenant General Hwang Chol San left Pyongyang by air for Hungary.

* A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone headed by P.R. Davis, speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang by air to participate in the Third Meeting of the Korean-Hungarian Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee and the 13th Meeting of the Korean-Soviet Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee.

* A delegation of the National Union of Workers of Mali headed by Doucoure Bandiougou, Secretary in Charge of Education of the Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

June 3

* A delegation of the People's Progressive Party of Gambia headed by Jallow Sanneh, Member of the National Executive Committee, and Administrative Secretary, of the People's Progressive Party of Gambia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

* The 25th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang by special train to visit the socialist homeland.

* A delegation of the Socialist Left Party of Norway headed by Berit As, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane upon the invitation of the CC of the WPK.

* A delegation of the Niigata City, Japan, headed by Kawakami Kihachiro, Mayor of the city, arrived in Pyongyang by plane upon the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

* An agreement on air transport was signed in Pyongyang between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

June 4

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK published a decree on the appointment of Comrade Kim Du Chil as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Libyan Arab Republic.

* Mouhurizh Ahmad, Editor of "Al Baath," the organ of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party, flew into Pyongyang at the invitation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK).

(KCNA)

Kimilsungism: Integral System of Idea, Theories, Methods of Juche (2)

Juche Theory Ushers in New Era of Human Liberation

(Continued from No. 795 issue)

Juche Theory

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, by creating the revolutionary theory of Juche, opened a new era of revolutionary struggle to liberate mankind.

For the first time in history, the great leader President Kim Il Sung clearly unveiled the essential nature of revolutionary theory.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role."

Originally the Juche idea is the idea that the masses of the people are masters of revolution and construction and they have strength to carry them out.

It is from this point that the essential character of the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of Juche derives.

Specifically, the revolutionary idea of Juche is the idea that evolves with the masses of people as the central factor, the idea that the strategy and tactics of Juche are based on the role of masses.

The essential weakness of the past revolutionary theories was that it did not explain the problems arising in the course of revolution and construction in relation to the masses of people being the central factor.

President Kim Il Sung said with regards the essence and source of revolution as follows:

"In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and lead an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society."

He said definitely that the essence of revolution is the struggle to defend independence.

Now that the essence of revolution has been made clear, the masses of people know the truth that they should uphold independence if they have to carry out a revolution.

President Kim Il Sung also said that a revolution occur where there are exploitation and oppression and where independence is trampled underfoot.

Concerning the motive force of revolution, he said:

"Since, the motive force of revolution is always popular masses, only when they are given a clear-cut target, and properly taught how they should hit it and what wonderful thing will come then, can they go ahead with confidence and win victory in the revolution."

He held that the masses of people including the peasantry, headed by the working class which constitutes the most revolutionary and advanced class, can become the motive force of revolution.

It is all the masses of people who achieve independence by force in a exploitative society. Therefore, no revolution can be successful without the struggle of people by themselves.

By any means, this motive force or a decisive factor of revolution can in no way be influenced by any material, objective condition.

As explained above, President Kim Il Sung, for the first time in history, clarified the mutual relationships between objective conditions for a victorious revolution and the role of internal force in the development of revolution.

He drew a conclusion that material conditions are important but the internal force plays a more important role in the revolution.

He also emphasized that internal factors are decisive in the mutual relationships between internal and external ones.

As made clear by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, even if there are no favorable objective conditions, the masses of people can win victory in a revolution in case the internal force of revolution is strong enough.

The revolutionary theory set forth by President Kim Il Sung eventually represents the highest stage of the development of the theories on social revolution.

He created a theory on anti-imperialism and anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The known types of social revolution past are only the bourgeois and socialist revolutions.

Until that time, people didn't know even the words, anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

He made clear the character, fundamental tasks, motive force and objectives and the strategy and tactics for the formation of the revolutionary forces, the content of the power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the content of the socio-political transformation.

The theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution made it clear that for the first time the national liberation movement in colonies is an indigenous movement to be carried out by the local people for themselves.

This opened the way for them to free themselves from the imperialistic and feudalistic fetters and achieve national and class liberation at the same time.

This is the premise for developing the socialist revolution after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

A clearly-defined course for the socialist revolution is given in the following statement of President Kim Il Sung:

"We proposed the unique policy of cooperativizing the individual peasant economy prior to the technical reconstruction of agriculture, and audaciously launched the agricultural cooperative movement and turned individual trade and industry into a socialist collective economy."

Specified therein for the first time are decisive conditions for a socialist transformation of old production relations: the question is not whether the productive forces are developed or agriculture is equipped with modern techniques but whether the socialist transformation is a vital demand of the working people themselves and whether the revolutionary forces are available to carry it out.

Regarding the way of transformation, he stressed that, in a country, once a colonial and semi-feudal society, capitalistic economic forms must be replaced by cooperative forms not through expropriation.

The revolution must be continued after the establishment of the socialist system in order to occupy the two fortresses, the great leader said.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"If we are to build communism, we must take its ideological and material fortresses by transforming society along communist lines in all spheres of economy, culture, ideology and morality."

"In order to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism we must vigorously carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions."

The clear-cut way to human liberation was shown when he specified the essential requirements of communist society and the law-governed nature of the work to carry it out.

To occupy the two fortresses, ideological and material, is a great idea to open the road to realize the independence of the working people.

To carry out the continuous revolution, he also made clear its contents and tasks by presenting his theory on three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural.

The question of world revolution holds an important place in the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The great leader made clear the basic strategy of world revolution, saying that **"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the main spearhead against U.S. imperialism."**

This statement here indicates the main target of attack. It also shows the short-cut way to abolish the imperialist system by isolating U.S. imperialism, ringleader of the world's reactionaries and by weakening its forces in all parts of the world.

Basing himself on his strategy of world revolution, he put forward his policy on anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles, including the struggle against Japanese and West German militarism, allied with U.S. imperialism.

Further, he indicated original strategy to strengthen the world's revolutionary forces and heighten their role in the following way:

"In Asia, Africa and Latin America there are socialist and neutral countries, and big and small countries. All these countries except the puppet regimes of the imperialists and their satellite states constitute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces. ...All countries should form an anti-imperialist united front and take anti-U.S. joint action to crush the common enemy and attain the common goal."

"Let us unite with the peoples of the world who advocate independence," a strategic slogan which he proposed on the basis of an analysis of the motive forces of world revolution,—this slogan will lead to consolidate the world's revolutionary force several tens or hundreds of times.

Deeply concerned over the fundamental interests of world revolution, the great leader called for the unity of all the forces against U.S. imperialism and formation of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and a united front for it.

He propounded a theory on the third world newly emerging in our era.

In the theory he uniquely defined the position of the third world as a great propelling force of the history of mankind, and taught the third world to maintain independence, build self-reliant economies and strengthen its unity and cooperation.

Indeed, the theories, strategy and tactics on world revolution advanced by President Kim Il Sung, usher in a new era in the struggle against imperialism. (To be continued)

Speech of President Didier Ratsiraka

(Continued from page 1)

will decide in the future, will help us strengthen our national independence in a most appropriate manner, achieve our economic independence, consolidate our revolution and stimulate our militant internationalism and finally bring Malagasy socialism to victory.

We have come today to strengthen the already deep friendship which unites us. We have come to develop the cooperation between Korea and Madagascar out of concern for the interest well comprehended by the two Parties. We have come, finally, to be inspired by the sources of your revolution by drawing from your experiences lessons which will help us guide our own revolution and promote our development.

We are filled with the ambition to make this visit a permanent manifestation of the confidence, esteem and admiration which the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar feel for the fraternal people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our visit will also be a vivid testimony of our full support to the just struggle of the people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unconditional withdrawal of the American imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country without any foreign interference.

To respected and beloved leader His Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung, to His Excellency Comrade Premier, to Their Excellencies comrades ministers, and to all the Korean revolutionary fighters and to the courageous Korean people, we express our joy and our pride in finding ourselves among them today.

With my whole heart and with satisfaction, I raise my glass to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

I also propose a toast to the health of Madame Kim Song Ae to whom I have the honour of presenting my respectful homage;

To the health of Their Excellencies and all the honorable guests present here.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the reunited Korean people!

Kim Il Sung *Tongji manse!* (Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!)

(Continued from page 1)

in welcome of the visit of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife to the province.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife and their entourage inspected the National Economy Institute on June 9.

Pyongyang Mass Meet

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on June 9 in welcome of His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hyon Su made a welcome address.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka spoke next.

Face-to-face talks were held again in Pyongyang on June 10 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka met on June 10 Yassir Al Farra, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ignace Imounga Vanet, Ambassador of the Republic of Gabon; Marwan Hassan Abdullah, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Benyada Kaddour, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Mohamed Shafik Sadek Ragab, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Abdul Muhaimin Al-Oraibi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Republic of Iraq; and Kalonji-Bakenga Malakani, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Republic of Zaire, to our country.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his wife arranged a grand banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of June 10 in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

President Didier Ratsiraka spoke at the banquet.

Then President Kim Il Sung made a speech.

His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife left on June 11 by special plane after successfully concluding their state visit to our country.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife went to the airport and warmly sent off His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife.

Peace-Loving Countries Support Korea's Reunification

Meeting of Coordinating Committee Of Non-Aligned Nations

A final communique adopted at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Non-Aligned Nations expressed firm support and solidarity for the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The communique said that the Coordinating Committee reiterated its support to the policy the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has pursued to solve the Korean question independently and peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference on the basis of great national unity as is pointed out in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

The communique pointed out that the Coordinating Committee deemed it necessary to force all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag to pull out of there, dismantle foreign military bases and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in order to remove all manner of tension and danger of a new war from Korea and realize her reunification.

Burundi President

Michel Michombero, President of Burundi, expressed support to the struggle of the people of new-emerging forces at a banquet given on May 7 in honour of Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on a visit to the country, according to a report from Bujumbra.

Expressing firm support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the President said:

It is the only way of solving the Korean question to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference.

He emphasized that all foreign troops occupying south Korea should be withdrawn, the "UN Command" be disbanded and the armistice agreement replaced with a peace agreement.

Soviet-Mozambican Statement

The Soviet-Mozambican statement on the visit to the Soviet Union of a party and state delegation of Mozambique headed by Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed support to the Korean people in their righteous struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a TASS report from Moscow.

The statement stressed:

"The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique support the endeavours of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique believe that the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea.

The United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly." (KCNA)

Algerian President Sends Letter to Heads of Non-Aligned Countries

PYONGYANG, June 10 (KCNA) —Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution of Algeria who chaired the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, sent on May 22 a letter to the Heads of State of Non-Aligned Countries in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are conducting aggressive and criminal acts, increasing the tension in Korea, according to a report.

The letter said:

President Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, suggested to me that I inform the non-aligned countries of the very grave situation created due to the provocative manoeuvres committed by the aggressor forces against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after their defeat in Indochina.

In his personal letter President Kim Il Sung called the attention of the non-aligned countries to the bellicose policy of the Seoul regime which, by speeding up the build-up of military potential in the area along the Military Demarcation Line with the support and assistance of the U.S. Government, has increased the danger of clash in this area.

If we do not take a prompt action to create a climate favourable to keep finding solutions corresponding to the desire of the Korean people, the tension created owing to the escalation of military actions will gravely jeopardize the peace and security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and lay obstacles to the efforts the non-alignment movement and international organizations are exerting for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, concerned for it.

Precisely for this reason we consider that the non-alignment movement, the keynote of whose activities is to discharge the mission of peace and justice, should take a joint, common stand favourable to the just cause of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is our member nation since the Lima Conference.

In this connection I firmly believe that your Government will pay every legitimate attention to the situation which has become so grave and certainly join all other non-aligned nations in making efforts to remove the tension in this region and defend world peace and security.

Algeria FM Writes Non-Aligned States re Korea

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria who chaired the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, sent recently a letter to the non-aligned countries in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are persisting in aggressive and criminal manoeuvres, heightening the tension in Korea, according to a report.

The letter said:

President Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, requested President Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, to inform the non-aligned countries of the gravest situation created due to the provocations committed by the aggressive forces against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after their defeat in Indochina.

In his personal letter President Kim Il Sung called the attention of the non-aligned countries to the fact that as the Seoul regime with the help and assistance of the U.S. Government is reinforcing its armed forces along the Demarcation Line and pursuing a bellicose policy, the danger of a showdown is increasing in this region.

Unless we take a prompt action to create favourable conditions for continuously seeking a solution conforming to the aspiration of the Korean people and contribute to this purpose, the tension created due to the escalation of military acts gravely threatening the peace and security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will obstruct the efforts of the non-alignment movement and the international bodies, the parties concerned for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

We are convinced that the non-alignment movement the basic content of whose activity is to struggle for peace and justice will certainly take a concerted action and joint stand in support of the just cause of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which became a member of the non-alignment movement at the Lima Conference.

I believe that your Government will pay due attention to this grave situation and unite efforts with other non-aligned countries to remove the tension from this region and defend world peace and international security.

* * *

A delegation of our country headed by Li Jong Mok, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned to Pyongyang on June 8 by plane after attending the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Committee of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria. (KCNA)

U.S. Imperialists Cannot Disunite Third World Countries

Draft National Charter Published in Algeria

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on June 5 carried an editorial article, warmly hailing the publication of the Draft National Charter in Algeria as an important political event opening a new prospect for the Algerian people.

The article recalls that in his recent speech Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the publication of the Draft National Charter is the start of an extensive movement to lay the solid foundations of socialist revolution and that the new stage of the revolution which started in Algeria is a new turning-point in the Algerian revolution and in the history of the Algerian people.

The Draft National Charter is the announcement of the transition of the Algerian revolution to a new stage and it is an important political document which sums up the successes made in the Algerian revolution, consolidates them by law and opens a new prospect for the Algerian people.

The publication of the Draft National Charter in Algeria proves the justness of the line and policy advanced by the Council of Revolution and the Government headed by President Houari Boumedienne for the building of a new society and the unshakable determination of the Algerian people to further develop in depth the Algerian revolution and expedite the building of a prospering and developing, new Algeria.

The publication of the Draft National Charter in Algeria is one more great victory won by the Algerian people in the struggle to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and build a prospering and developing, new society, while smashing all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and their slanders and calumnies.

The Draft National Charter made public in Algeria enjoys the support and approval of the countries of Africa and new-emerging forces and inspires their struggle for the building of a new society.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the Algerian people will score new successes in the nation-wide discussion of the Draft National Charter and in the struggle for building a new society.

Arab Peoples Will Win Victory

Minju Choson (organ of DPRK Government) on June 4 dedicated an article to the "Day of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples". The article expresses firm militant solidarity with the Arab peoples in their just struggle to defend national independence and take back the occupied Arab land.

The article denounces the crimes of the Zionists who plunged the Middle East into the holocaust of war against the Arab peoples in June 1967 and in October 1973 at the zealous instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The article also flails the U.S. imperialists for disguising themselves as a "friend" of the Arab peoples and obdurately plotting behind the screen of "peace" to divide and alienate the Arab countries and destroy them one by one and for arming the Israeli aggressors and encouraging them to reckless military provocations against the Arab peoples.

The solution of the Middle East problem in conformity with the desire of the Arab peoples requires first of all the termination of the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of this region, the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the Arab land they illegally occupied and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the article stresses, and continues:

Our people, firmly standing on the side of the Arab peoples in the future, too, as in the past, will positively support and encourage the Palestinian people in their struggle to attain the complete liberation of the homeland and restore the national rights and the Arab peoples in their struggle to take back the occupied Arab land.

With no desperate machinations can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors block the struggle of the Arab peoples unanimously supported by the world progressive people.

The just struggle of the Arab peoples will surely emerge victorious.

Militant Solidarity With Palestinian People

Rodong Sinmun May 15 carried an article in connection with the start of "the Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People" in our country (from May 15 to 21). The article sends warm congratulations and militant solidarity to the Palestinian people and the entire resistance fighters.

Saying that in the flames of the armed struggle the Palestinian revolutionary forces are further growing in strength politically and militarily and the international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization is rising as the days go by, the article goes on:

The struggle of the Palestinian people against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors is a sacred struggle for the liberation and independence of their homeland and a just struggle to defend the national sovereignty and dignity of the Arab peoples, take back the occupied Arab territories and safeguard peace and security in the Middle East.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists' crime of abetting the Zionists to the manoeuvres against the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, the article brands the U.S. imperialists as the arch criminal barring the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and disturbing peace and security in the Middle East.

The article continues:

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression on the Middle East must be checked, the Israeli aggressors be chased out of the occupied territory of Palestine and all other Arab territories and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people completely restored.

With no desperate machinations can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors arrest the sacred struggle of the Palestinian people.

The article emphasizes that the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and actively support and encourage their righteous struggle.

Kenyan People Building New Life

Rodong Sinmun on May 12 in an article referred to the successes made by the Kenyan people in the struggle to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and build a new life.

The article says:

All the successes achieved by Kenya are a fruition of the Kenyan people's energetic labour for building a new life.

The Korean people rejoice over all the successes of the Kenyan people and warmly hail them.

The article continues:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Kenya opened diplomatic relations last year, reflecting the desire of the two peoples to support and cooperate with each other in the struggle for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

Our people wish the Kenyan people greater successes in the struggle for building a new independent and prosperous country.

30th Anniv. of Jordan's Independence

Rodong Sinmun May 25 carried an article extending warm felicitations to the Jordanian people on the 30th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

The article says that the independence of the country brought to the Jordanian people the joy of building a new life and refers to the fact that the Jordanian people have striven to consolidate the national independence and build a new life after the independence.

The article declares:

The Korean people will as ever actively strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Jordanian people.

The Korean people wish the Jordanian people greater success in their struggle for the prosperity of the country.

10th Anniv. of Guyana's Independence

Rodong Sinmun on May 26 dedicated an article to the 10th anniversary of the independence of Guyana, extending warm felicitations to the friendly people of that country.

The article says:

The independence of Guyana on May 26, 1966 was an historic event that put her people on the road of struggle for the progress and prosperity, on the road of building a new life.

Noting that under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress and Government of Guyana headed by His Excellency Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, they have made great successes in building the national economy and national culture along a "socialist" line, the article highly appreciates them.

The Guyanese Government and people fully support and encourage our people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our people's struggle.

The Korean people are greatly happy to have such a close friend as the Guyanese people on the Latin American Continent.

The Korean people will in the future continue to bend all efforts to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Guyanese people who are struggling for the country's independent development, declares the article. (KCNA)

More Reunification Support Committees Formed

Venezuela

A grand inaugural meeting of the Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Caracas recently, according to a report.

It was attended by many political, public and democratic figures of Venezuela.

The meeting was addressed by a number of representatives of political parties and social organisations including the Communist Party of Venezuela, the United Centre of Workers, the Journalists Association, the Union of Students and the Young Communist League.

Pointing out in unison that the Korean question today must be the focal point of the global problems, the speakers called for a widespread campaign for voicing more resolute support and solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They strongly demanded that the United States fulfil without delay the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly on withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The leading body of the Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was elected at the meeting.

U.S.

A meeting was held on June 6 in New York to inaugurate the "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism, according to a report from New York.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The meeting was addressed first by Deirdre Griswald, one of the organisers of the Youth against War and Fascism and chief editor of the paper "Workers' World."

Pointing out that it is the duty of the U.S. working class to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he said:

We should conduct more extensive activities to support the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent reunification of the country.

We will intensify activities to fully expose the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. ruling circles and the south Korean puppet dictatorship and denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for intensifying the fascist terror rule over the people.

Stressing that they would actively struggle for the discontinuation of all kinds of U.S. "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, he wished the Korean people new successes in the struggle to achieve the independent reunification of the country.

The meeting was addressed also by Dave Axel, a leading member of the Youth against War and Fascism and anti-war fighter.

He extended the warm greetings of the members of the Youth against War and Fascism to the Korean people who are fighting to realise the independent reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He said that the struggles of the Korean and U.S. peoples against U.S. imperialism were closely interlinked.

He stressed:

We will fight to the end to discharge our duty in forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea.

He concluded his speech by loudly shouting the slogans, "U.S., get out of Korea", "Down with the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship" and "Korea will be reunified".

The meeting elected leading members of the "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism. Dave Axel was elected chairperson of the committee.

Pakistan

A grand inaugural meeting of the Hyderabad branch of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held recently in Hyderabad, according to a report.

Set up with due respect on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

A statement supporting the reunification of Korea was also adopted at the meeting.

The director of newspaper "Hurriyat" who is a senator made a congratulatory speech on the occasion.

Saying that the independent policy for Korea's reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the great guide of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces, is a most justifiable and reasonable one reflecting the unanimous will and firm determination of these peoples not to be colonial slaves of the imperialists again, he stressed: This policy enjoys full support from the world people.

The Pakistani people demand that Korea be reunified without fail in accordance with the policy indicated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and the foreign troops present in south Korea be withdrawn and the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session be carried into reality at once, he declared.

In conclusion, he emphasized that the organization would launch into brisk activities to arouse broad public opinion in support of the reunification of Korea. (KCNA)

Subversive Acts Being Continued against Chongryun

A fact about espionage activities against Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) by an agent of the Hiroshima Public Safety Investigation Agency has been disclosed. The intelligence agent, Morikawa, was continuously trying to obtain information on Chongryun from a Chongryun functionary Chong Yun Gil, president of the Second Korean Primary School in Hiroshima.

On May 10, Chong was called to the house of his younger brother-in-law belonging to Mindan (the association of south Korean residents in Japan), now completely manipulated by the "KCIA". Morikawa was waiting there for him to ask him about Chongryun.

Then, Morikawa asked Chong about the number of pupils in his school, the salaries of instructors, contents of Chongryun's education and so on, and also asked him whether he could get a list of members of the parent's association. Chong, instead of replying to those questions, urged him to identify himself, so Morikawa reluctantly showed a card identifying him as an agent of the Hiroshima Public Safety Investigation Agency. Even after revealing his identity and his intention to investigate Chongryun, Morikawa shamelessly asked Chong to make an appointment to meet again.

This was not the first time that Morikawa commited espionage activities. Since April of 1974, he had been conducting this kind of activities, trying to approach Chongryun functionaries and persuade them into working for him.

In November, 1974, for instance, he met a Korean youth belonging to Chongryun Ujima branch in Hiroshima at a restaurant where the employer of the youth was present. The meeting was arranged by his employer. The youth was asked about Chongryun activities under psychological pressure from his employer. Failing in obtaining any information from him, Morikawa told him with threats to keep silence about the matter.

Last summer in Fukuyama, Hiroshima Prefecture, Morikawa also did the same sort of activities. He approached a Chongryun-affiliated businessman by using a Mindan cadre as an intermediary, and tried to get information from him.

Then, the businessman was suffering from a business failure. Learning of this, Morikawa offered to find good business for him in return for information.

As these facts show, all these espionage activities were conducted in conspiracy with Mindan cadres. In other words, the "KCIA" was active behind the scenes. However, all their sophisticated attempts to get information or make Chongryun functionaries work as spies were in vain, as they were strictly vigilant against spying activities.

In addition, many Chongryun functionaries and Chongryun-affiliated compatriots in Hiroshima received telephone calls from Japanese who were trying to make appointments with them. These Japanese told them by phone, "I was asked to meet you by your relatives living in south Korea, and I want to meet you."

In this way, Japanese secret agents are now making desperate efforts to enlist Chongryun functionaries and compatriots.

These facts proved that Japanese reactionaries' subversive activities against Chongryun became more undisguised than ever before in accordance with the "Shiina memo," a secret agreement concluded between Japan and the Pak puppet clique. It can be gathered from what the official of the Hiroshima Public Safety Investigation Agency said instead of apologizing for his approach to Chong that they consider themselves entitled to investigate Chongryun under the "Anti-Subversive Activities Act." The Japanese authorities are now trying to legalize their espionage activities against Chongryun in order to destroy it in collusion with the Pak clique, ignoring the public opinion that Chongryun should be exempted from the "Anti-Subversive Activities Act."

On the other hand, the Minister of Justice of Japan of late gave "instructions" to the immigration officials, which reveal Japanese reactionaries' intention to formulate a "basic law on the establishment of the legal status" of Korean nationals in Japan. This shows that Japanese reactionaries are hastening to formulate an evil law, a replica of the notorious "Emigration and Immigration Control Bill," an evil law designed to suppress the Korean citizens in Japan and the legal and patriotic activities of Chongryun indirectly.

The Japanese authorities' subversive activities against Chongryun, as shown before, is part of the suppressive policy against the Korean residents in Japan, stemming from the hostile policy followed by the Japanese government against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in compliance with the U.S. policy line of creating "two Koreas."

On May 10 the south Korean foreign minister Pak Tong Jin flew into Japan and conferred with Shiina, and Miyazawa, Foreign Minister of Japan, respectively.

At their meetings, they promised south Korea to back up her policy of creating "two Koreas" in the coming UN General Assembly this fall.

Besides, another fact about the notorious KCIA's plot in Japan was disclosed—the south Korean "embassy" and Mindan, since four or five years ago, have been getting lists of Korean students studying in various parts of Japan. They sent written requests to almost all the universities in Japan, asking them to provide such lists. A number of universities have already complied with the request. These lists have been abused by the "KCIA" for fabricating student "spying cases" against south Korea—the campus spying case last fall and so on.

As for Tokyo University, which has been constantly complying with the request, nine south Korean students have so far graduated and returned to south Korea. Two of them were executed for their graduation theses.

Thus, the "KCIA"'s tentacles extend even to Japanese universities, threatening the Korean students here.

As is clear from the above, Japanese authorities are cooperating in and conniving at the "KCIA" plots, perpetrating espionage and subversive activities against Chongryun in observance of the "Shiina memo", in a bid to stave off the tottering "regime" of the Pak Jung Hi clique which is now isolated within and without. In this way, the Japanese authorities are scheming to regain their old position as colonial rulers in Korea.

Instead of acting against the Korean people in collaboration with a handful of traitors in south Korea, the Japanese authorities should pave the way for peace and contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea which is the greatest aspiration of all the Korean people and is broadly supported by the world's peace-loving people. To do so, they must discard, first of all, the "Shiina memo" and get rid of dirty relations with the south Korean puppet "regime" and must not connive at the "KCIA" activities in Japan.

The Japanese authorities should guarantee all Korean residents in Japan their right to live safely and ensure them their right to decent living in accordance with international law.

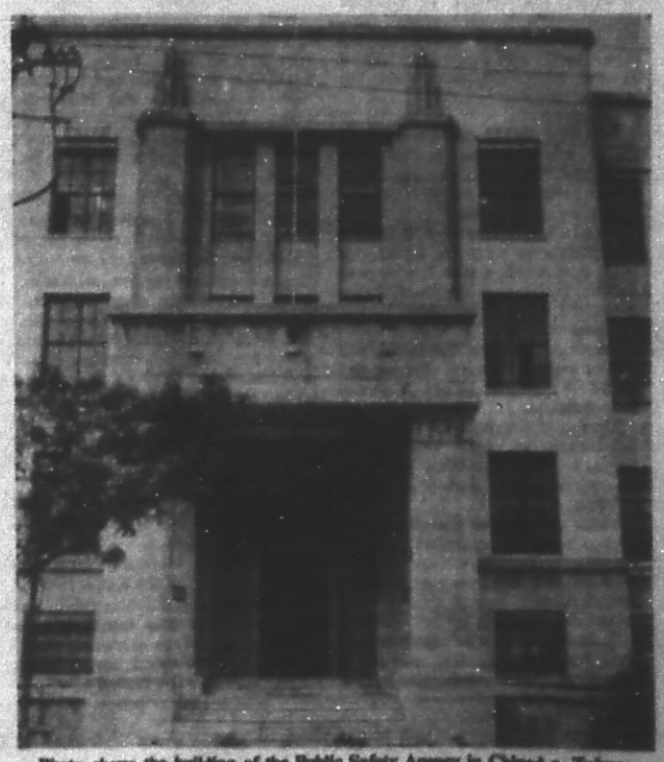


Photo shows the building of the Public Safety Agency in Chiyoda, Tokyo.

375th MAC Meet Held:

Repeated Firing into North Flayed

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 375th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on June 4 at the request of our side.

At the meeting, major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, protested against and denounced the grave armed provocation perpetrated by the south Korean puppet clique on May 25 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in which they opened an artillery fire towards a post of our People's Army.

A shell fell near the post of our side, gravely menacing the safety of our personnel on their routine duty.

The senior member of our side played a video tape showing a detailed course of the 57 mm recoilless gun firing at the post of our side by the south Korean puppet gang under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and showed the enemy a photograph of the spot where the enemy's shell fell and a fragment of the shell of the 57 mm recoilless gun fired by the enemy at the post of our side, irrefutably proving the grave criminal act perpetrated by the beasts.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors frequently wirepull the south Korean puppet army to fire rifles and artillery pieces at our side, watching for a chance of attack on the northern half of the Republic, he stressed that this is after all a premeditated act designed to lead the situation to the brink of war and find a pretext for a new war of aggression in Korea.

Major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, also lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the espionage and hostile acts again committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique against our side on the ground, in the air and sea.

He said:

Encouraged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the south Korean puppet army continues bringing artillery pieces and other heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone.

Such criminal acts of the enemy totalled 28 cases in the period from May 11 to 31.

And the enemy perpetrated rifle firing at our side on 19 occasions in the same period.

In this period, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed 12 cases of espionage and hostile acts with the mobilization of high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes and military planes.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the south Korean puppet navy committed 21 cases of intrusion and espionage on the sea in the same period.

The senior member of our side said that such outrageous aggressive acts and persistent military provocations on the part of the enemy have rendered the tension acute in Korea and created a dangerous situation along the Military Demarcation Line in which an armed conflict may occur any moment and stressed that enemy's reckless acts of military provocation against our side must be promptly brought to an end, if the tension is to be removed and the danger of war be dispelled.

Ammo Diverted to S. Korea from Jap.

The U.S. is rendering the tension in Korea more acute by bringing into south Korea large quantities of ammunition from Japan and hastening in real earnest the preparations for starting a new war in Korea.

It has been revealed that the U.S. forces stationed in Japan are transporting great quantities of ammunition to the U.S. navy base in Yokosuka from the Ikeko powder magazine in Zushi City, Kanagawa Prefecture, to make preparations for a new war, according to a Japanese daily.

The Japanese daily "Tokyo Shimbun" exposed some time ago that the U.S. troops in Japan were shipping great quantities of ammunition from Japan to south Korea, under the headline: "Hardly Understandable Massive Transportation of Ammunition by U.S. Forces. Is It Not for War Preparation? Citizens Are Apprehensive"

It said:

The U.S. forces have transported huge quantities of ammunition to the U.S. navy base in Yokosuka six km away from the Ikeko U.S. army powder magazine every day since February 27. The transport continued for eight consecutive days till March 5. The amount of the transported ammunition is estimated at 4,600 tons.

It is said that this is the greatest transportation of ammunition from the magazine to other places since its construction.

Watching a long train of heavy-duty trucks bearing the marks of powder running through the city, the citizens ill at ease say with apprehension that this is a dangerous move for the preparation of a new war, the paper wrote, and pointed out:

The Ikeko powder magazine is the biggest of its kind in the East where some 200,000 tons of different kinds of ammunition from rifle bullets to rocket shells intended for the U.S. Seventh Fleet are kept in storage.

Under a transport contract with the U.S. forces, heavy-duty trucks of two Japanese cargo transport companies carried the ammunition to the Urakatsu powder magazine in the Yokosuka base from the Ikeko powder magazine, each plying the distance 72 times.

The first-stage transport was reportedly wound up on June 5 and will go on next week.

The powder magazine was handed over to the U.S. forces from the Japanese navy after the war and it began storing a huge amount of ammunition since April 1973. But the transport of such a great quantity of ammunition to other places was not witnessed even during the Vietnam war.

It is a universally known fact that the U.S. imperialists had shipped huge quantities of war material into south Korea from their Yokosuka base.

And they committed again the unpardonable criminal act by bringing into south Korea large quantities of ammunition into south Korea through the Yokosuka base in order to put greater spurs to the preparations for a new war of aggression in Korea.

Soldiers Desert

The puppet south Korean army soldiers are deserting the barracks, opposing the new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to reports from Seoul.

A soldier surnamed Kim of the puppet army unit in Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, deserted from the barracks on the night of May 11 carrying a rifle and ammunition with him to break away from the disgraceful puppet army life.

This soldier went into hiding when he was sent to stand sentry.

A soldier named Cho Sang Hyon belonging to a unit of the puppet army disappeared recently carrying with him a rifle and ammunitions, refusing to put up with the disgraceful life in the puppet army.

He had often expressed to his colleagues his discontent with the Pak clique and watched for a chance of escape from the army.

Earlier, Kim In Su and one other soldier deserted a puppet army unit stationed near the Military Demarcation Line in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, carrying away weapons.

With the anti-war sentiments running high in the puppet army, deserters are increasing.

According to a report, Chang Su Bok, a youth residing in Puan-up, Puan county, North Cholla Province, boycotted a "call-up" from the puppet authorities May 13, opposing the hateful war exercises.

It was reported that Choe Sang Gun, a youth in Wolbae-myon, Talsong county, North Kyongsang Province, also rejected the "training of the homeland defence reserve forces", moving his residence from long ago.

Young men Kim Song Bae and Kim Hyong Sok in Sokjon dong, Oegwan-up, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, who had been driven out for the so-called "Eagle Operation" of the puppet army, deserted, while on sentry duty.

At Trial: Ex-"Pres." Yun Blasts "Yushin"

The south Korean fascist clique on June 5 held the fourth hearing of those involved in "the Declaration for Democracy and National salvation" including ex-"president" Yun Bo Son in the puppet Seoul district criminal court and continued examining them to fake up charges against them, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

But the south Korean figures of various circles who appeared in the court sternly condemned the puppet clique's fascist crimes, insisting on the justice of their words rejecting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanding the guarantee of democratic freedom.

Ex-"president" Yun Bo Son stated as follows in reply to the questions put by his attorney:

Q: The indictment says that the publication of the declaration was motivated by your desire for power.

A: In my childhood I was often told by my father of the thought "Serve the nation and help the people." For this purpose, democracy must be realized here. The present system is the most thorough of all types of dictatorship.

Unable to endure sufferings, people are eager to emigrate. If democracy were betrayal, it is nonsense.

Q: What do you think of the "October youshin(revitalization)"?

A: It's a shame to us. It should be abolished as early as possible, or it will bring greater misfortunes to this country.

Q: "Presidential emergency decree No. 9" was issued by reason of "threat from north." What do you think of Vietnam?

A: South Vietnam is quite different from south Korea. But, corruption prevails in south Korea as it did in South Vietnam.

Q: Is the present south Korean situation due to the restrictions on freedom?

A: On no pretext, is the government allowed to deprive the nation of freedom.

Q: What is your view of the present system? Is it liberal democracy or one-man dictatorship?

A: I view it as a "free dictatorship" under which the regime can rule at will.

Q: Is agriculture ruined?

A: It's true that highways are being constructed and repaired. But, this is aimed at achieving political purposes.

Our country is originally an agrarian country. While agriculture is neglected and left to ruin, only factories are being built one after another. This is merely for the sake of demonstration. Priority should be given to developing agriculture. Then, it wouldn't be necessary to import large quantities of foodstuff. A large number of people are daily flowing into cities from the countryside sacrificed by the government. The "south Korea-Japan talks" were held to obtain hundreds of millions dollars. Even in the government, today some officials want to revise the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

Q: The declaration pointed out that south Korea is forsaken not only by Western countries but also by the third world.

A: That's right. U.S. aid is not for the south Korean government but for its own interests, that is, for confrontation with communism.

Q: Is the south Korean economy faced with a catastrophe?

A: It has been misled by selfishness, vainglory and desire for demonstration, and is now on the verge of collapse. It is the major policy of the government to borrow money from abroad, because its economy is supported by loans. Therefore, cabinet members consider it a success to get a commitment of loans from a foreign country.

Q: What do you think of being tried in the court?

A: I don't think that I did any shameful or wrong thing. If the chief judge sentences me to death, I'm not ashamed of myself at all. I'm sure I have done my duty as a Korean.

Q: Don't you mind being sentenced to any penalty?

A: The Pak regime has so far amended the constitution frequently. But, the regime says the yushin constitution could not be revised any longer. Why cannot the nation argue about the constitution?

Q: The prosecutors said the declaration was intended for a popular uprising.

A: The person who prepared the indictment probably has a superior power of imagination. The declaration was advice to the government.

Q: The indictment states the declaration distorted facts.

A: No. The indictment itself distorts the facts.

When the "defendants" were protesting to the fascist clique in the court, their families waged an undaunted struggle against the illegal suppression outside the court.

That day, too, they refused to attend the hearing and waged a demonstration around the court with umbrellas inscribed with the words "Release Democratic Figures".

When they marched into the centre of the city, puppet agents pounced upon them and barred their way. The demonstrators instantly took out of their bosom fans on which fighting slogans were written and fought stubbornly, singing songs.

Every summer a "home-visiting group" of students from Japan is organized for a training session in the so-called "students' homeland defense corps." Photo shows Japan-born girl students undergo military drill in south Korea.

Ex-"Kamikaze"-Pilots Visit Cheju

It was reported that 20 remnants of the erstwhile "*kamikaze* special attacking unit" of the defunct Japanese imperialist army crept into Cheju-do Island on June 6 to swagger around there.

They are reportedly "men of the *kamikaze* special attacking unit," Cheju-do detached force, Omura naval flying corps of Japan, which was stationed in Mosulpo of Cheju-do Island 32 years ago. Going around the old drill ground and destroyed aeroplane shed still remaining there, they yearned after those days, the report said.

This is a very illboding and ominous trip which cannot but be an intolerable mockery of the south Korean people and a virulent challenge to them.

After the lapse of more than three decades since their surrender the Japanese militarists revived, under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists still maintain this ill-famed military organization. They formed the "Cheju special attacking committee" with "men of the *kamikaze* special attacking unit". Some of its members have been dispatched to Cheju-do Island at a time when they are tightening the military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique taking Korea as the first target of their reinvasion overseas.

NBC Reports "KCIA" in US

Follows a transcript from the broadcast of the U.S. NBC T.V. program "Weekend" under the title "KCIA in the United States" which was produced by James Gannon and aired from 10:30 p.m. on May 1:

Commentator:

There are about 200,000 Koreans now living in the United States. Fewer than half are citizens but all foreign residents are by law entitled to our basic rights. This is a story of how some Koreans are not secure in those rights because of the work of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency—the KCIA.

Lee Jai Hyon is a former diplomat who got political asylum here in 1973.

Lee Jai Hyon:

"...from my background knowledge, the Embassy has money to do that. And I can't tell the amount but I do know they have money. That budget is set aside for that sort of operation in the Embassy."

Commentator:

In Washington, the KCIA works out of the Korean Embassy. There are eleven agents there.

Donald Ranard, former head of the State Department's Korea desk, knows the KCIA.

Donald Ranard:

"...In time, the director of the KCIA came to be more powerful and feared at home than the Prime Minister; and abroad, its chief of station—another term borrowed from the American experience—was accepted by Korean Embassy personnel as the most influential than the Korean ambassador..."

Commentator:

Kim Young Hwan, former Air Force attache, lives modestly in Arlington. He is the current KCIA station chief.

Gregory Henderson:

"It is impossible for most Americans to imagine to what an extent this giant state within a state has set man against man, sewn suspicion throughout the land....."

Commentator:

Professor Gregory Henderson was one of several witnesses who testified about the KCIA before a House subcommittee.

They told the political repression, deprivation of legal and human rights, torture of political prisoners, mysterious deaths, and international kidnappings.

There are charges that the KCIA tries to buy off or neutralize American officials. A specific charge of bribe paid to two congressmen is under investigation.

Lee Jai Hyon:

"...and when you seduce somebody and pay him off, that pay-off is always in cold cash. So that will leave no trace of it."

Commentator:

The job of the KCIA is to keep dictator Park Chung Hee in power and keep his enemies quiet. Even they have to kill them to do it.

In the 1971 election, Park won a narrow victory. His opponent Kim Dae Jung got 47% of the vote even in the official count. That was far too close for Park.

In 1972, he did away with the constitution and gave himself sweeping executive power. Koreans reading the announcement noticed that Park had given himself the right to be President for life. Korean students are powerful political force. In 1974, to keep them in line, Park made student protest a crime punishable by death. That lasted five months.

Park's control of news media is still going on, and the KCIA censors stay right in the newsroom checking every word. Anything that's printed goes out with KCIA approval.

Koreans do have religious freedom so long as they don't use that religion to criticize the dictatorship. But among the 10% who are Catholic and Protestant, there is wide anti-Park feeling. Some Christian leaders have been arrested by Park's troops; some are jailed; two American missionaries were deported.

(Scene)

This man knows about that. He is Yee-Sang Yun, a Korean composer who lives in West Berlin. In 1967, the KCIA wanted him and 16 others back in Korea. So they kidnapped them. Korean authorities claimed they were breaking up a Communist spy ring. They said Yun was a ringleader.

Yee-Sang Yun:

"As soon as I arrived in Seoul, I was taken to the headquarters of KCIA; and they bound my hands and feet, and covered my head with a wet towel on which they constantly kept spraying water. With hands and feet bound, they suspended me from a pole, beat me with wooden stickes and kicked me. During this, I fainted at least ten times. They insisted that I sign a confession which they had prepared. I finally signed it because I was afraid to die."

Commentator:

It took two years that German diplomatic pressure got Yun released.

Yee-Sang Yun:

"Just before I came back to Germany, the chief of the KCIA told me that I should not talk about this, and threatened that they would find me and take care of me wherever I would be." This man, called Hyung Wook Kim, lives now in New York."

Commentator:

In 1973, Kim Dae Jung, who had almost defeated Park earlier, was kidnapped from his hotel in Tokyo by KCIA agents. Despite Japanese protest, he was taken to Korea and tried for alleged campaign violations. He has since been in and out of jail.

Last year Park granted amnesty to more than 200 political prisoners —many of them, students. But for some Koreans, political arrest is the end of the world.

(Scene)

These eight men were charged with a Communist plot, tried by a military court, convicted on the flimsiest evidence, and the next day before they could appeal, there were hanged.

(Scene)

One of Park's opponents died from a blow to the head. Police called it "a hiking accident."

(Scene)

A Harvard law graduate was arrested for defending students. Four days later, he was dead.

Incidentally, some of those released are already back in jail.

(Scene)

Some Koreans organize demonstrations to protest against Park. But the protest even in Washington is not without risk. Under Park's decree, it is a crime to criticize Park or his new constitution, no matter where you are—inside or outside Korea. American rights don't matter.

(Scene)

The KCIA tries often successfully to censor the Korean press in the United States just as it does in Korea. In Washington, a reporter finally quit rather than obey KCIA orders to distort the stories.

The greatest single concentration of Koreans is in Los Angeles. So there is an active Korean press there. Kim Woon-Ha is editor of New Korea, an anti-Park weekly journal of opinion. Before he came here, he was reporter and editor in Korea.

Kim Woon-Ha:

"I guided movement for press freedom. At that time, Korean CIA summoned me..."

Commentator:

Kim was acting president of the Korean Journalists Association leading a crusade for press freedom. The KCIA forced him out. He came to this country, became editor of New Korea, and wrote anti-Park articles.

At first, KCIA offered financial help if he would play along. When that didn't work, they tried threats. When that didn't work, they fell back on a tactic that did work well for them in Korea.

Kim Woon-Ha:

"Korean CIA and Korean Consulate officer here in Los Angeles are now applying very brutal tactics to my newspaper. First, they pressure the major advertisers to cancel their contracts with my newspaper. For example, Korean Airlines; and Korea Exchange Bank of California; and Mrs. Sonia Sock, a realtor."

Commentator:

Both the airline and bank deny they were pressured by the KCIA. The local realtor has been quoted as saying she couldn't stand the pressure, but now denies she ever said that.

At any rate, Kim is surviving but afraid.

Kim Woon-Ha:

"I am very afraid of my life, and I am worried about my children; they are in Seoul, Korea."

Commentator:

Most of the 200,000 Koreans in the United States have family ties in Korea, and most are not yet United States citizens. It makes them vulnerable to threats.

Korean businessmen are particularly vulnerable because, along with the rest of it, they are dependent on exports from Korea. They have to go long even when the KCIA virtually extort money from them.

(Scene)

This businessman feared retaliation. So we filmed him in shadow.

Unidentified businessman in shadow:

"Those agents of the KCIA... they are collecting the 'defense funds' from the people, the Korean people in this community; and they are forcing the businessmen to donate some 'defense fund.' They are actually forcing to pay."

Commentator:

Along with the journalists and businessmen, Korean academics get special attention. A Toronto conference on Asian studies was offered $3,000 by a KCIA front to pay the expenses of pro-Park scholars. The offer was refused.

Two months earlier, Professor T.C. Rhee was advised by the Embassy to either dilute his paper or not present it. The paper was anti-Park. Rhee, who is an American citizen, tells how part of the telephone conversation went.

T.C. Rhee:

"The threats were something like this: The person—who was referring to a man's name; who happened to be known to both of us; a graduate of the most prestigious department in the Seoul National University, the department of political science—and he was asking: 'Do you know this person?' So I said: 'Certainly I do.' And he said: 'Do you know how he spent his life for the last 15 to 20 years?' And I said: 'I don't have that knowledge.' He said: 'Why not! He has been in prison all this time.' ...Sometime, mentioning about my children, asking—you know— how many children I have; how old are they—you know..."

Commentator:

Here in Sproul Hall Plaza, Rhee or any American citizen has the right to say almost anything. Sproul Hall Plaza at the University of California, Berkeley, is famous for that. Five years ago, Elaine Kim, an American citizen, exercised her right denouncing Japanese and American economic control of Korea.

Elaine Kim:

"After I finished giving a talk, which was about 10-minute talk, six men with dark glasses...about five or six men came up to me, and asked me to go, took me with them to a basement room on the campus. And they told me that in the future if I...if I were going to talk in the public place in America about Korea, I should limit myself to talks about cultural things and not political things. They didn't say who they were. They said they were people... interested people from San Francisco. I knew who they were. Well, I am sure they were from Korean CIA."

Puppet Embassy Offers Mistress for US Rep.

Don Bonker, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said on June 8 that he had rejected a series of offers such as an expensive watch, an invitation trip to south Korea and a "fascinating lady" from the south Korean "government," during deliberations on the question of U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea in the House Foreign Affairs Committee in February this year.

He has been for reduction of U.S. troops stationed in south Korea.

According to him, a south Korean colonel who had connections with the "KCIA," called his aide, saying, "If you needs information on the bill now under consideration, I want to meet you." But his aide turned down the offer.

Then, the south Korean colonel added, "A charming lady" wants to approach you on a matter of mutual interest." The aide replied that Representative Bonker leads a happy married life.

Wives of the democratic dissidents, arrested in connection with the March 1 "declaration for democracy and national salvation," demonstrated on June 5 through downtown Seoul, in demand of their release.

Foreign Press Club Protests

The Foreign Press Club in Seoul protested against the brutal suppression of the press perpetrated by the Seoul authorities on May 15 when they staged a trial against those involved in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation," according to a report from Seoul.

On May 20 the Foreign Press Club thrust a letter of protest at the puppet ministry of culture and information, exposing the crimes of police bandits who had viciously obstructed the regular news coverage of correspondents, robbed them of photo films and violated their human rights.

According to it, a cameraman of a foreign news agency was "assaulted by plainclothes men" when he "took a snapshot of the protesting families of the defendants outside the court". The policemen strangled him with the strap of his camera case, took him to a separate room of the puppet court, questioned him and deprived him of his films.

The letter of protest said that a correspondent of a foreign newspaper had also been "deliberately assaulted by the police".

Imprisonments Demanded For Clergymen

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged two fascist trials in the puppet Seoul district criminal court on June 4, at which they inflicted prison terms under notorious "emergency measures No. 9" upon figures and students who had been active in underground propaganda in demand of democracy, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

At one of the trials, five Roman Catholics including Kim Myong Sik were sentenced to prison terms up to five years. They had reportedly written, printed and distributed a satirical poem in secrecy.

This lengthy satirical poem exposes and denounces the sinister nature of the puppet clique's fascist "revitalized system", "emergency measures" and reactionary "new village movement".

At another trial, the clique sentenced Kim Yun and Kwon O Song, students of Sogang University in Seoul to imprisonment up to three years. These students published underground newspapers in the university condemning the Pak clique's fascist suppression and arousing the student masses to a struggle for democracy.

On June 2 the Pak clique reportedly staged a trial in the puppet Chongju district court, North Chungchong Province, and demanded a 15-year prison term for presbyterian pastor Ko Yong Gun in Seoul who opposed fascism and demanded democracy.

The clique had arrested and tortured the pastor for having exposed an aspect of the treacherous crimes of the puppet clique and their fascist repressive rule and corruption at an evangelical session in Chongju some time ago.

His speech was an expression of an ardent desire for a worthy life, freedom and democracy; it reflected the common sentiments of the oppressed and maltreated people in south Korea.

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